

dread apprehension have followed the entire session of the present Legislature. A gallant little band of true men have formed a phalanx in the Senate, and not an inch has been yielded by the valiant members of the House. Those who have failed to rise with the opportunity will soon come to the day of reckoning with constituents—when a million of people will review their acts.

**Interest on State Money.**  
The burning question of interest on State money is practically settled. The assured passage of the interest bill removes the anticipated issue on the Treasury bill for this year, but the contest will be vigorously pushed for control of the county organizations that will have a vital bearing upon the great battle of '98, when fifty Congressmen, a United States Senator, twenty-five State Senators, 204 Representatives, a Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and a Secretary of Internal Affairs are to be elected. There ought by that time to be an upheaval. It will come by organization. Let the bosses deal and deal, but let our work be real and real.

## CHAPMAN GOES TO JAIL.

Continued from Page 45.

son bill was pending in Congress. On purely business grounds, I refused to reply. "I suppose," he said, "that I am entitled to the usual allowance for good behavior. Prisoners who are good, I understand, are well treated."

Brother Chapman's cell will be of the 8x10 double. It is located in the south wing of the Washington prison. He will be permitted to sit at his fancy may dictate. He may also employ his own cook or be served with meals cooked to order in a hotel. These are not extraordinary privileges, they being of the kind which are accorded to any prisoner who has the money to pay for them. The broker has the money.

Of course, he will be interested in the stock quotations, but for this information he will have to depend upon telegraphic communication, because there is neither ticker nor special telegraph wire in the jail.

No prisoner is permitted to use strong drink, unless by prescription written by a doctor, as the broker will have to do with the luxury of wine at meals unless a doctor officially declares that its use is imperative.

The trial of Henry O. Havemeyer, the Sugar King, who is accused of the same offense as Mr. Chapman, will begin tomorrow. The latter, however, is the hero of the sugar inquiry up to date.

Washington, May 15.—It is understood that the attorney for Messrs. Havemeyer and Seale will attempt to delay the trial by asking for an adjournment of one week, when the case is called up in the District Court Monday morning.

Mr. Havemeyer's case will be the first one called. The Government witnesses have been summoned and every preparation made to begin the trial. Mr. Havemeyer has been notified through his attorneys to be in court. The District Attorney has power to compel his attendance, but it is not thought such action will be required.

## ENGINEER JUST ESCAPED.

New Dry Dock Started to Cave In, but Flooding Saved It—The Leak Discovered.

Another accident happened to the new dry dock at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, yesterday, and had it not been for the quick action of the men in charge of the valves in the caisson, one side of the dock would have caved in, with possible loss of life. The engineers escaped from the dock in time to save themselves.

The big structure had been pumped clear of water, and the engineers entered the dock to search for the leak. They were near the east side of the dock examining the slits and the seams when there was a snapping sound, followed by a big volume of water entering the dock.

It looked as though the side of the dock near the gate would cave in. The men at the caisson opened the valve, allowing the water to flow in beyond the damaged side, and the side of the dock in time to save themselves.

After the engineers had examined the slits the dock was pumped out and will remain so until tomorrow. The damage yesterday convinced the Board of Inspection that the water comes from the east side of the dock No. 3, and that there is but one instead of two leaks, as was at first supposed. The damage consists of the slits breaking out on the east side of the dock, a distance of about 150 feet along the side and up the dock for about six feet.

The engineers who were in the dock when the accident occurred are A. G. Menoel, P. C. Asserson and M. T. Endicott.

The worst feature of this present trouble is that it absolutely cripples the Navy Department, so far as docking its ships is concerned. The Brooklyn dock, which in no wise shape than those at Norfolk, Va., Port Royal, S. C., Puget Sound, and League Island.

The dock in the five is the one at League Island. There is not one square inch of it left in condition. No ships of the new classes are ever repaired there.

## BANK OFFICERS INDICTED.

E. S. Dreyer, of Chicago, Charged With Embezzling \$340,000 of Park Funds, and Others Seriously Involved.

Chicago, Ill., May 15.—The special Grand Jury which has been investigating the affairs of the Grain Inspector's office, the Globe Savings Bank, and the private banking firm of E. S. Dreyer & Co., which went down in the crash with the National Bank of Illinois, voted indictments this afternoon against E. S. Dreyer, Robert Berger, Dreyer's partner, Carl Moll, cashier of the National Bank of Illinois, and Adolph Nelson.

The indictments against E. S. Dreyer charge him with the embezzlement of \$340,000 of West Park Board funds, receiving deposits after knowing the bank to be insolvent, and obtaining money under false pretenses in mortgage loans. Berger is charged with receiving deposits knowing the bank to be insolvent and obtaining money under false pretenses. Nelson is charged with obtaining money under false pretenses, and Moll with illegal disposition of public funds.

## MGR. MARTINELLI'S TRIP.

The Papal Delegate Will Leave Washington for a Long Tour.

Washington, May 15.—Monsignor Martinelli, the Papal Delegate, will leave Washington Tuesday next for a trip covering the balance of the month. On the 18th he will attend the meeting in New York City of the annual of the American College of Rome. On the 22d he will go to Albany to participate in the celebration of the 45th anniversary of the founding of the diocese, returning afterwards to New York to confirm a large number of Italian children.

On May 26 he will join the Franciscans at Butler, N. Y., to celebrate the anniversary of the Pope's becoming a member of the third Order of St. Francis. About June 2 the Monsignor will return to this city.

## RIDING CLUB'S OUTING.

Members of the Knickerbocker Club Jog Through the Park to the Claremont.

The Knickerbocker Riding Club had its annual spring outing yesterday afternoon. At 3 o'clock there was a general assemblage of the members at Durand's Riding Academy, 52nd street and 51st street. The ride was through and about Central Park, and shortly before 5 o'clock little parties of riders began to dismount at Claremont. A little later the club was well represented there in the gathering.

The matchless ride was given by Mrs. Frederic J. de Peyster, Mrs. George B. Schell, Mrs. J. Fred Pierson, Mrs. J. M. Newcomb, Mrs. J. M. Dreyer, Mrs. Samuel Thomas, Mrs. John H. Dreyer, Mrs. Francis Schreder, Mrs. Hump and Mrs. William H. Hoppin. The riders were led by the president, Mrs. J. M. Dreyer, Schuyler Schell, Edward J. Roman, Braden Hamilton and J. Fred Roman, Jr.

## HANNA WILL STOP MCKINLEY.

He Does Not Want Him to Take Any Action in the Cuban Matter.

## FORAKER TO OPPOSE MARK

President Will Send a Message Recommending That Food Be Purchased.

## SENATORS WANT WAR SHIPS.

Secretary Sherman's Physical Infirmities Seriously Handicap the Proper Treatment of the Question—Talk of Removing Americans.

By James Creelman.

Washington, May 15.—It is announced tonight that Mark Hanna will return to Washington on Tuesday, and there can be little doubt that his purpose in leaving Ohio at this time is to persuade President McKinley not to take any action regarding the frightful condition of the hundreds of American citizens who are being starved by order of General Weyler. Mr. Hanna is known to be adverse to any policy, regardless of the facts or conditions, which may interfere with the tariff fight in Congress. He represents the new and strange idea in American politics that questions even of national honor shall be put to the test of the stock speculation, and that an insult to the flag is to be ignored, if possible, if the other alternative means a disturbance of business.

But Mr. Hanna will find a sturdy opponent in the person of Senator Foraker, who has taken up the Cuban question with surprising energy and spirit. The message which the President has promised to send to Congress by Tuesday at the latest will recommend an appropriation of money for the purpose of purchasing food to be distributed among the helpless famine-stricken Americans imprisoned in the towns by Spanish troops. Many of the Senators declare that the food should be taken to Cuba by sea-vessel. Some of them insist that a war vessel carrying provisions should be sent to each of the principal Cuban seaports, to remain there until the crisis is over.

## De Lome Trying to Upset Things.

But already Mr. De Lome, the Spanish Minister, is hard at work to upset the movement. Now that the press has exposed the methods employed by Mr. Atkins, of Boston, and his friends, to protect the interests of Spain at the expense of American interests in Cuba, the Spanish Minister is not so powerful as he was when Mr. Olney was Secretary of State. But the talk in Washington to-day regarding a project to remove the Americans from Cuba is easily traced to Spanish sources. These Americans have property and other interests in the island and have a right to stay there to guard them.

One great trouble is the physical condition of Secretary Sherman. Mr. Sherman is a very old man, and he is beginning to show signs of mental decrepitude. Not that he cannot think clearly or talk coherently on the Cuban question, but he seems to forget one day what he said the day before. It is useless to attempt to disguise this fact. The matter is well known in all official circles.

President McKinley has assured the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations that he is prepared to act fearlessly. His inclination in the matter is hard to read. But he has an important report from the honorable Secretary of State, whose age somewhat incapacitates him for the hard labor necessary to a vigorous and courageous policy.

Mr. Day, the Assistant Secretary of State, is in thorough sympathy with American sentiment regarding Cuba. He is a quiet, retiring, cool-headed lawyer, who has lived next door to Mr. McKinley for many years. He has been shocked by the facts revealed in the official reports on the Cuban question which were suppressed by Mr. Cleveland and Secretary Olney. I know, as a matter of fact, that Republican Senators have informed Mr. McKinley that he must act promptly and without hesitation, or that he will have to face relentless opposition in his own party.

**Says Spain Will Resist It.**  
The Spanish Minister coolly intimates that the proposition that the United States should save its citizens from the death by starvation to which the brutal Captain-General has doomed them is a piece of national impudence which will be resented by Spain. But the days of Mr. De Lome and Mr. Atkins, of Boston, as advisers-in-chief to the Secretary of State and declaration of the State Department are over. The question now is whether Mr. Hanna will be able to throttle the generous and patriotic impulses of the President. If the President fails in this matter, it will be simply because Mr. Hanna has interfered. There can be little doubt of that.

I have watched the Cuban question in all its aspects for many years. I have watched it in Havana and Madrid and Washington, and have familiarized myself by conversation with the leading dignitaries of each side in each of the countries. At this juncture Mr. Hanna alone is likely to stand in the way of a genuine American policy. The archives of the State Department are crowded with cases, many of which would be in themselves a sufficient basis for a declaration of war against Spain. De Lome and his friends are doing their best to prevent the President from acting, and set in such a way as to arouse the whole country. Then will come the struggle with Speaker Reed, in the House of Representatives.

Under the rules of the House, any resolution passed by the Senate would be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, without debate. As the Committee on Foreign Relations will not be appointed until next winter, Mr. Reed has it in his power to paralyze the action of Congress. Mr. Reed does not lack the disposition to do it. He, too, belongs to the little ring of Spanish financiers who have been so busy in the past few years in the United States, and who are now endeavoring to develop a territory believed to be one of the richest in the Louisville district.

**LEADVILLE MINES TO RESUME.**  
Settlement of Last Winter's Trouble Expected to Yield Great Results.

Leadville, Col., May 15.—The owners of the principal mines have agreed to resume pumping, which was stopped last winter when the strike was on. The work will be begun next week. It will give employment to 1,000 or 1,500 men, with a strong possibility that the number will reach 2,000 within the next six months.

There is a general feeling that this settlement of the mining question is the first step toward developing a territory believed to be one of the richest in the Louisville district.

## HOW WE SHOULD HELP CUBA.



Uncle Sam—Here, my son, get freedom and food for yourself.

## "NO COMPROMISE," SAYS BRYAN.

Continued from Page 45.

There can be no permanent peace, not even a truce, without a cessation of hostilities, and a cessation of hostilities means the preservation of existing conditions. In other words, harmony between the regular Democrats and the bolters means the maintenance of the gold standard as long as that harmony lasts.

## Harmony Means Potency to Gold Democrats.

Not only does harmony mean the temporary maintenance of the gold standard, but it gives to the gold Democrats a party standing which will make them more potent for evil in the next contest. Much of the harm which they did in 1896 grew out of the fact that they used the Democratic name for the purpose of deception.

If the bolting organization is left alone, it will be powerless to deceive by the time we enter upon another national contest. If, however, the two organizations patch up a temporary peace, the distinction between them will become to some extent obliterated, and the same fraud can be perpetrated in 1900 which was perpetrated in 1896.

The regular Democrats have everything to lose and nothing to gain by making concessions to those who desire to use the Democratic name without supporting the Democratic principles.

## Gold Democrats Tied to Trusts.

I have only spoken of the difference which exists upon the money question. Next to the money question in importance is the question of trusts. Many of the gold Democrats are so tied up with the trusts and monopolies of the country that even if they were with us they would be an embarrassment rather than an aid to the position taken by the regular Democrats upon the money question, and the question of trusts is in harmony with the doctrine that the Government should guarantee equal rights to all and give special privileges to none, and it will not contribute to the ultimate success of the party to attempt to conciliate those whose instincts or business connections lead them to repudiate the fundamental Democratic principle, namely, equality before the law.

## CHRISTIAN CREW ON THE SNOWDON.

Religion and Music Make Harmony on This British Bark.

## A SALVATIONIST'S WORK.

Paul Korn, A. B., Made Converts of All the Fifteen Jolly Tars.

Lying peacefully at anchor in the Upper Bay, south of Liberty Island, is the British bark Snowdon. She arrived here last Friday evening, 133 days from Honolulu, with a cargo of sugar. Seldom has a craft been manned by such a company as the fifteen tars that swing the yards on the Snowdon.

They represent seven distinct nationalities, but they all speak the English tongue. There is no quarreling on the Snowdon. The crew were shipped in Hamburg seventeen months ago for three years' service, and the harmony that prevailed when the bark left Hamburg exists to-day.

It is almost past belief, but it is true. The seamen, every man jack of them, have the utmost respect for their skipper, Captain Robert Roland, as well as for all of the Snowdon's officers. There are no growlings, no shirking, no attempts to shift responsibility.

More than this there are painters and musicians in the Snowdon's forecast. The vessel has an orchestra and the passengers on the States Island ferriesboats craned their necks to hear the music as they passed the bary last evening. If the ferry passengers had been nearer they would have heard the deep tones of a tall swarthy black-bearded man as he sent up a petition in which every one on the vessel was mentioned by name, while grouped about him the sailors listened with bowed, uncovered heads.

Here was the secret of the harmony on the Snowdon, and it could all be traced to the dark bearded man, Paul Korn, a Ger-

man, who is a member of the Salvation Army. Korn, whose father is an officer in the German Emperor's regular army, was converted in Newcastle, N. S. W., on shipboard aboard the Snowdon, in December, 1894, he determined to convert the crew and so announced to the captain. The latter smiled as he reflected that his company comprised five Englishmen, five Germans, two Russian Finns, one Russian, one Swede, one Greek and two West Indian Welshmen.

The Snowdon went to Newcastle from Hamburg. On that voyage Korn discovered the musical aptitudes of some of the men. Arrived at Newcastle, some battered instruments were purchased in a second-hand store, and the entire crew was held on the fore hatch. There was need of a band leader, and Korn, who was a bass drum, and in the Pacific this was remedied by the carpenter, Christian Antman, a Russian, and one of the converts. The storm was cut out of a freshy caught shark, and then the carpenter cut the ends of a four barrel that he had hopped inside and out. This was their band, and the ship was afloat with a strong piece of canvas over the other end. Spun yarn was used for jellies, and William Darbe was made drummer.

At Honolulu six of the converts became backsliders. After the violinist, acknowledged that he was one of them. The Salvationists prohibit the use of tobacco or rum. Altered said he could do without rum, and the others as well, but they couldn't forego the native plug cut. This was their only breach, and they had attended the Sunday meetings throughout the voyage to this port, though they felt they had forfeited the name of Christians.

## CHEERED AND HISSED.

Crowd Divided in Its Opinion of the Referee's Decision at National Sporting Club.

The opening bout at the National Sporting Club was a ten-round affair between Billy Wallace, of New York, and Jim Johnson, also of this city, at 105 pounds. Wallace swung his right on Johnson's jaw in the sixth round and had him groggy, but Johnson quickly recovered. The referee, Jimmie Carroll, awarded his decision to Wallace.

The second bout was between Marty McCue, of New York, and Johnny Lavack, of Cleveland, ten rounds, at 122 pounds. Lavack fought McCue from the start and cut his eye in two places. McCue woke up in the sixth round and fought hard. The crowd was wild with excitement and howled for Lavack. In the last three rounds he had McCue tired. The referee declared the bout a draw amid cheers and hisses.

## Carnegie's Visit on Long Island.

Greenwich, Conn., May 15.—Andrew Carnegie and his family went to Oyster Bay, opposite here on Long Island, to-day and visited relatives of Mrs. Carnegie. They returned tonight.

## Bald-Kimble Race Postponed.

Louisville, Ky., May 15.—The Bald-Kimble cycle match race, scheduled for to-day, was postponed until Monday.

## DISCUSS THE SPEECH.

What Congressmen Think of John Wanamaker's Remarks on Bosses and Hard Times.

Washington, May 15.—Representative John Dalzell, of Pennsylvania, said of Mr. Wanamaker's speech:

I have not read it, and therefore cannot comment on it. From what I have heard, it touches Pennsylvania's politics particularly, and as I am making in State affairs I don't care to criticize Mr. Wanamaker's utterances.

Senator Charles F. Johnson, of Indiana:

I think it would be proper for me to let Senator Quay take care of Mr. Wanamaker on State issues. On the matter of hard times, I can say that only sensible people can expect prosperity to return instantly and expect the enactment of any new tariff bill. The country has been so long in an extremely mismanaged condition that it is unreasonable to expect recovery to come instantly and at a single bound. Any one who is at all familiar with the situation throughout the country will see that conditions are slowly but surely improving, and they will continue to improve. There will be more or less heat-fancy until the final passage of the tariff bill. The importers are taking advantage of the delay in lifting the warehouses with foreign-made goods which will, of course, displace American labor for a time. I take it that Mr. Wanamaker refers to a reorganization of his party in Pennsylvania, and as I do not care to take up in local politics, I must decline to give any opinion upon that section of his speech.

Senator William Lindsay, of Kentucky: I know of no man, public or private, who has done more to bring about the conditions of which he complains than John Wanamaker. John's point just at this particular time would be difficult if it was not so timely. To me the jargon of the street, "John has been up about it," has never been the same since he shipwrecked his political hopes on the rock of Quay. One of the most amusing portions of the speech is a lamentation as over the disposition of the State manhood in where he makes a mistake in his estimation, and then proceeds to plunge his right into its solar-plexus and crosses his left on the jaw. Mr. Wanamaker is one of the many who seem to believe that good times are the result of legislation, special and otherwise, when the latter has as a matter of fact, very little to do with it. Times were a trifle better for the past year simply because we had a balance of trade in our favor. In the neighborhood of \$150,000,000. If this condition continues we will gradually pay off our indebtedness and good times will come again.

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## WHY SHERMAN ATE WITH BRICE.

Remarkable Incident of the Aged Premier's Forgetfulness.

## A SECRET UNTIL NOW.

Failed to Appear at Hay's Banquet to President-Elect McKinley.

## INSTEAD TURNED UP AT BRICE'S.

Ohio Friends of the Secretary of State Uneasy About Him, Feeling That His Day in Politics is Done.

Columbus, Ohio, May 15.—Secretary of State John Sherman is giving his Ohio friends great concern and uneasiness. Those who have stood by him for forty years feel that his day in politics is done. He has become forgetful and his seventy-four years are beginning to tell.

An illustration of his forgetfulness is told here. The incident occurred in Washington, but was kept quiet there for many reasons. Those of Sherman's intimate friends who heard it there as a joke, have been citing it here as an evidence of his failing powers.

## Wanted in Vain for Sherman.

On the night of March 3, John Hay gave a dinner to President-elect McKinley. There was a distinguished list of guests. Hay was already chosen as Ambassador to England. Sherman had long before been started for Secretary of State. Next to President McKinley, Secretary Sherman was the most important guest of the occasion. The guests came—the President-elect and others—but no Premier. As Sherman had sent no regrets, his absence was unaccountable.

After reasonable waiting the feast proceeded with out him, but both McKinley and Hay wondered why "Uncle John" had forsaken them without warning. A later inquiry developed that Sherman had forgotten all about the Hay dinner or else had made a mistake in the house.

To the surprise of Senator Brice, Secretary Sherman was announced at the Brice mansion in time for a dinner party which Brice was giving to some Democratic friends. Sherman had not been invited, but he was in the house, and Senatorial courtesy is everything in Washington. Besides, Brice and Sherman were both serving their last day in the Senate. It was singularly appropriate that they should have a farewell dinner together. One Democratic guest had sent regrets, and Brice very deftly seated Senator Sherman in the vacant chair.

The Democratic guests wondered why Sherman, premier of the Democratic Republic, should be at the dinner. Brice saw through the venerable Senator's mistake, but said nothing. Naturally the matter was kept secret among those who soon understood it, but it crept out to Ohio.

## Sherman Guarded Hanna.

There was a time when it was thought that Sherman and his friends would do much to elect Hanna to the Senate. The old Sherman Guard was supposed to be in line for the Cleveland platform. Alas, they do not heart him. Hanna and Sherman himself feels that he was dragged out of the Senate to make a place for McKinley's manager.

Mr. John Sherman has his ideas about Hanna. For she quietly remarked to a Mansfield friend not long ago: "Mr. Hanna is a very selfish man."

## WILL HAVE SUNDAY CARS.

Toronto People Vote to Ride on the First Day of the Week.

Toronto, Ont., May 15.—This city to-day voted by 500 majority to allow street cars to run on Sunday.

## OLD FLAG FOR WOODRUFF.

Interesting Relic, Showing His Father's Courage, Sent to the Lieutenant-Governor.

Albany, May 15.—A unique reminder of the stirring days in Congress in 1850 has just been received by Lieutenant-Governor Timothy L. Woodruff, in the shape of a name-worn and discolored banner bearing the inscription in black letters: "Welcome to John Woodruff. I recognize no code but the laws of God and of my country."

Some time ago Walter Camp, the well-known Yale authority on athletics, wrote Lieutenant-Governor Woodruff from New Haven, Conn., telling him that the flag was in the possession of E. P. Root, at Yale. The flag was carried in the procession which greeted the Lieutenant-Governor's father upon his return from Congress many years ago. Mr. Camp told Mr. Woodruff that he could have the flag, and the Lieutenant-Governor gratefully accepted it from his father, E. P. Root.

When Preston S. Brooks, of South Carolina, assaulted Charles Sumner in 1856, John Woodruff, of Connecticut, derided the assault in the House in Brooks's presence, and in supporting the motion to expel Brooks made a strong attack on the Southern States. After the speech a friend of Brooks waited on Woodruff and asked him if he recognized the law of honor.

"I recognize no law," said he, "but the laws of God and of my country," intimating pretty distinctly that the law of self-defense would not, in his estimation, contravene either of the other two. It was this bold, determined and unflinching stand that led to the denunciation of Brooks. He returned to his Connecticut home.

## STUDENTS HAVE A FIGHT.

Baseball Bats Freely Used During a Game Between Rival Virginia Institutions.

Nine.

Ronoke, Va., May 15.—The game of baseball here to-day between Virginia Military Institute and Virginia Polytechnic Institute was disgracefully terminated by a free fight. At the beginning of the ninth inning, with V. M. I. at the bat, Slipp struck a rouser to first and attempted to beat it out. It was caught by Tedwell and Slipp attempted to knock it out of his hand. Tedwell then threw the ball at Slipp and they fought.

This brought friends of both sides to the diamond and a free fight ensued. Miles of V. M. I. and friends of V. P. I. rushed to the scene. Slipp hit on the head with baseball bats, and a number of others were more or less injured. This ended the game, the score being 6 to 1 in favor of V. P. I. At the beginning of the ninth inning with V. M. I. man out.

## THOMAS F. BAYARD HOME ON MORE

The Former Ambassador to England a Passenger on the Paris.

## BRINGS MAYFLOWER'S LOG.

Which Is Soon to Be Presented to the State of Massachusetts.

## ENGLISH LOVE FOR AMERICA

Rejection of the Arbitration Treaty He Considers a Mistake and Says England Was Greatly Disappointed.

Thomas F. Bayard, of Delaware, former United States Ambassador to England, was a passenger on the American liner steamship which arrived yesterday morning after a pleasant passage from Southampton. Mr. Bayard was accompanied by Mrs. Bayard and Miss Bayard.

The only person to meet Mr. Bayard at Quarantine was Harry Bryan, who was Mr. Bayard's private secretary when he represented Delaware in the United States Senate during Cleveland's first Administration. Mr. Bayard and Mr. Bryan greeted each other cordially and chatted together, as the steamship made her way to her pier.

Mr. Bayard looked in excellent health, and was in good spirits. The week on the coast had bronzed his cheeks, and his eyes had a clear and penetrating glance.

It was 11:15 o'clock before the steamship got in, and awaiting the party were Mr. Bayard's son and daughter, Thomas F. Bayard, Jr., and Mrs. Samuel Warren, Lieutenant Cowles, former naval attaché of the United States Embassy at London, and a brother-in-law of Assistant Secretary of the Navy Theodore Roosevelt; Benoni Lockwood, and Samuel F. Bancroft, Jr. There were 200 pieces of baggage on board belonging to the Bayard party, and the revenue officers did not subject them to an examination.

## Family Reunion.

Mr. Bayard and the members of his family went at once to the Fifth Avenue Hotel, where a family reunion was held at luncheon. Immediately after luncheon Mrs. Bayard left the hotel and went to the Pennsylvania Railroad station, where she took a train for Wilmington. From there she will go to her home in Wilmington, Del., where she will be joined in a few days by her husband.

"Yes," said Mr. Bayard, later in the day, "I have the log of the Mayflower with me, and as soon as possible I shall go to Boston and present it to Governor Wolcott. The log was entrusted to me on April 29 by the Bishop of London, and my instructions concerning it were very explicit. I expect to have a letter from Governor Wolcott in answer to the one I wrote him before leaving London. Until I hear from him I cannot say when it will be convenient for him to receive the log. I expect to remain